

Exhibit C

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Re: Rodriguez, Et Al Versus Google, LLC.

Transcript of the Video Recorded Proceedings of
"Google CEO Testifies on Data Collection."
CSPAN
December 11, 2018

Transcribed by Melissa Iadimarco

1 better.

2 I yield back the balance of my time.

3 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Thank you,
4 Mr. Nadler, we welcome our distinguished witness, and if you
5 would please rise, I'll begin by swearing you in.

6 Please raise your right hand.

7 Do you swear that the testimony that you are about
8 to give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but
9 the truth, so help you God?

10 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: I do.

11 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Thank you.
12 Let the record show that the witness answered in the
13 affirmative. Our only witness today is Mr. Sundar Pichai.
14 Mr. Pichai is the chief executive officer of Google. Your
15 written statement will be entered into the record in its
16 entirety, and we ask that you summarize your testimony in
17 five minutes. To help you stay within that time, there's a
18 timing light on your table. When the light switches from
19 green to yellow, you have one minute to conclude your
20 testimony. When the light turns red, it signals your five
21 minutes have expired.

22 Mr. Pichai, you are very welcome, and you may
23 begin.

24 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Chairman Goodlatte, Ranking
25 Member Nadler, distinguished members of the committee, thank

1 you for the opportunity to be here today. I joined Google
2 15 years ago, and I've been privileged to serve as CEO for
3 the past three years, but my love for information and
4 technology began long before that.

5 It's been 25 years since I made the U.S. my home.
6 Growing up in India, I have distinct memories of when my
7 family got its first phone and its first television. Each
8 new technology made a profound difference in our lives.
9 Getting the phone meant I could call ahead to the hospital
10 to check that the blood results were in instead of taking a
11 two hour trip there. And the television, well, it only had
12 one channel, but I couldn't have been more thrilled by its
13 arrival.

14 Those experiences made me a technology optimist,
15 and I remain one today, not only because I believe in
16 technology, but because I believe in people and their
17 ability to use technology to improve their lives. I'm
18 incredibly proud of what Google does to empower people
19 around the world, especially here in the U.S. I'd like to
20 take a moment to share a bit of background on that.

21 20 years ago, two students, one from Michigan and
22 one from Maryland, came together at Stanford with a big
23 idea. To provide users with access to the world's
24 information. That mission still drives everything we do,
25 whether that's saving you a few minutes on your morning

1 commute or helping doctors detect disease and save lives.

2 Today, Google is more than a search engine. We are
3 a global company that's committed to building products for
4 everyone. That means working with many industries, from
5 education and healthcare to manufacturing and entertainment.
6 Even as we expand into new markets, we never forget our
7 American roots.

8 It's no coincidence that a company dedicated to
9 free flow of information was founded right here in the U.S.
10 As an American company, we cherish the values and freedoms
11 that have allowed us to grow and serve so many users. And
12 I'm proud to say, we do and we will continue to work with
13 the government to keep our country safe and secure.

14 Over the years, our footprint has expanded far
15 beyond California to states such as Texas, Virginia,
16 Oklahoma, and Alabama. Today in the U.S., we're growing
17 faster outside of The Bay Area than within it. I've had the
18 great opportunity to travel across the country and see all
19 the places that are -- that are powering our digital
20 economy. From Clarksville to Pittsburgh to San Diego, where
21 we recently launched a partnership with the USO, to help
22 veterans and military families.

23 Along the way, I've met many people who depend on
24 Google to learn new skills, find jobs or new businesses.
25 Over the past year, we have supported more than 1.5 million

1 American businesses. And over the past three years, we've
2 made direct contributions of \$150 billion to the U.S.
3 economy, added more than 24,000 employees and paid over \$43
4 billion to our U.S. partners across search, YouTube and
5 Android. These investments strengthen our communities and
6 support thousands of American jobs. They also allow us to
7 provide great services to our users to help them through the
8 day. It's an honor to play this role in people's lives, and
9 it's one we know comes with great responsibility.

10 Protecting the privacy and security of our users
11 has long been an essential part of our mission. We've
12 invested an enormous amount of work over the years to bring
13 choice, transparency and control to our users. These values
14 are built into every product we make. We recognize the
15 important role of governments, including this committee, in
16 setting rules for the development and use of technology.

17 To that end, we support federal privacy legislation
18 and proposed the legislative framework for privacy earlier
19 this year. Users look -- look to us to provide accurate,
20 trusted information, and we work hard to ensure the
21 integrity of our products. We have put a number of checks
22 and balances in place to ensure they continue to live up to
23 our standards. I lead this company without political bias
24 and work to ensure that our products continue to operate
25 that way. To do otherwise would be against our core

1 principles and our business interests.

2 We are a company that provides platforms for
3 diverse perspectives and opinions, and there is no shortage
4 of them amongst our employees. Some Googlers are former
5 servicemen and women who have risked much in defense of
6 their country. Some are civil libertarians who fiercely
7 defend freedom of expression. Some are parents who worry
8 about the role technology plays in our households. Some,
9 like me, are immigrants who are profoundly grateful to the
10 freedoms and opportunities it offers. And some of us are
11 many of these things.

12 Let me close by saying that leading Google has been
13 the greatest professional honor of my life. It's a
14 challenging moment for our industry, but I'm privileged to
15 be here. I greatly appreciate you letting me share the
16 story of Google and our work to build products worthy of the
17 trust users placing is. Thank you for the opportunity, and
18 I look forward to answering your questions.

19 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Thank you.
20 We'll now proceed under the five minute rule with questions,
21 and I'll begin by recognizing myself.

22 Mr. Pichai, is it true that the Android operating
23 system sends Google information every few minutes detailing
24 the exact location of a smartphone within a few feet, the
25 speed of movement of the phone, the altitude of the phone

1 sufficient to determine what floor of a building the phone
2 is on, the temperature surrounding the phone and other
3 readings and if so, with Americans carrying their phones
4 with them virtually at all times, doesn't the collection of
5 this volume of detailed information really mean that Google
6 is compiling information about virtually every movement an
7 individual with a smartphone is making every hour of every
8 day?

9 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Mr. Chairman, thank you for the
10 question. Today, for any service we provide our users, we
11 go to great lengths to protect their privacy and we give
12 them transparency, choice, and control. Android is a
13 powerful platform and -- and provides smartphone for over 2
14 billion people. And as part of that, it depends on the
15 applications users choose to use. If you're using a fitness
16 application, which is deducting the number of steps you
17 walk, you expect it to send that information, but it's a
18 choice users make. We make it clear and -- and it depends
19 on the use cases.

20 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: So the --
21 the answer to my question, my first question, is yes; is
22 that correct? That the information that I cited is gathered
23 by Google?

24 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: It -- if -- if the -- for
25 Google services, you have a choice of what information is

1 collected, and we make it transparent -- transparent.

2 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: I
3 understand there are -- there are uses that consumers make
4 use of. I use it to keep track of the number of steps I
5 walk. I understand that service that one of your
6 competitors provides. So I -- I understand that purpose.
7 But do you think the average consumer understands that
8 Google will collect this volume of detailed information,
9 when they click through the terms of service agreements in
10 order to use the Android operating system?

11 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: It's really important for us
12 that, you know, that average users are able to understand
13 it. This is why we do something called privacy check-up.

14 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Do you
15 think average users read the terms of service and the
16 updates that are very frequently sent to us?

17 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Beyond the terms of service, we
18 actually offer, we remind users, to do a privacy check-up,
19 and we make it very obvious, every month. In -- in fact, in
20 the last 28 days, 160 million users went to -- went to their
21 My Account settings where they can clearly see what
22 information we have. We actually give, you know, show it
23 back to them, and we give clear toggles, by category, where
24 they can decide whether that information is collected,
25 stored. Or more importantly, if they decide to stop using

1 it, we work hard to make it possible for users to take the
2 data with them, if they choose to use another service.

3 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Let me
4 switch to the issue of Section 230 of the Communications
5 Decency Act. You heard me say in my opening statement that
6 this provides broad liability protections for you and other
7 technology companies for good faith restrictions, that when
8 Google thinks something is obscene, lewd, lascivious,
9 filthy, excessively violent, harassing or otherwise
10 objectionable.

11 On the other hand, objectionable material, by
12 whatever standard applied, likely elicits the most
13 engagement from users on your site. And for Google,
14 increased engagement potentially means increased revenue.
15 However, it is important for Google to make very clear where
16 it draws the line, and I don't believe Google has done its
17 best to make that clear.

18 So what I would ask is the following: Would Google
19 or YouTube be willing to make changes in support of a
20 healthier civic dialogue, if doing so meant a drop in user
21 engagement metrics?

22 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Absolutely, Mr. Chairman. We
23 have a long track record of, we've always focused on long
24 term goals towards user satisfaction. We focus on their
25 knowledge, happiness, success and -- and that's what we work

1 But I want to go through several questions because
2 it's been discussed a lot about what you collect and what
3 you don't collect. So the next few questions will be yes/no
4 questions. They're not -- I'm not trying to trick you here.
5 It's simply what do you collect and how do you collect it?
6 Okay?

7 In dealing with Google, do you or do you not
8 collect identifiers like name, age, and address; yes or no?

9 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: If you're creating an account,
10 yes. And using an account, yes.

11 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: Yes. Specific search
12 histories when person types something into a search bar?

13 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: If you have a search history
14 turned on, yes.

15 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: Device identifiers
16 like IP address or IMEI?

17 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Depending on the situation, we
18 could be collecting it, yes.

19 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: GPS signals, Wi-Fi
20 signals, Bluetooth beacons?

21 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: You know, it would -- it would
22 depend on the specifics. So, but there may be situations,
23 yes.

24 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: GPS, yes?

25 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Yes, if you have a --

1 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: Voice and
2 conversations when using Google Voice products?

3 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We give an option to turn on or
4 off.

5 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: But if -- but if --
6 if a person didn't know it, voice and conversations when
7 using Google Voice products? Yes?

8 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We only record when they
9 initiated with okay, Google and then say the terms after.

10 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: Contents of emails
11 and Google documents.

12 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We store the data, but we don't
13 read or look at your Gmail.

14 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: But you have access
15 to them?

16 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: As -- as a company, we have
17 access to them, yes.

18 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: So you could? Not
19 saying you don't or don't. I'm not asking do you or don't
20 you. I'm saying you could, though, there is a possibility?

21 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We have clear, established
22 policies on how we would do that data.

23 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: And your privacy
24 policies, speaking of that, has changed 28 times, including
25 eight times since January 2016. So I think the policies

1 are, you know, and this is why I'm asking these questions.

2 Is there any type of or -- any type or origin of
3 data which Google would refuse to collect, that is not
4 already prohibited by laws, like COPPA or HIPAA?

5 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: There are many categories of
6 information today, you know, were particular about anything
7 to do with health data --

8 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: Those are covered
9 under those. Anything that you would not collect, outside
10 of the two that I named, which are generally accepted as
11 things you cannot collect?

12 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: There are -- there are many
13 things which we -- we don't collect. For example, we don't
14 collect -- you could have a product like Google home. We
15 won't collect conversations unless you specifically ask us
16 to. So, you ask a question. And so we definitely are very
17 careful and minimize the data we need to provide the service
18 back to our users.

19 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: I'm glad you
20 mentioned data minimization. We'll get to that in just a
21 second. How long do you keep the data that you have
22 captured?

23 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Today, we give you the choice
24 of whether you want to store the data or not. But if you
25 store the data, from the time you turn it on, we store it

1 for you?

2 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: Okay. Well, let --
3 let me ask a question then. For all this has been the
4 discussed, age identifiers, search histories, all these
5 things. And for the -- how many would you say, let me just
6 say, you -- you've interested -- made a interesting
7 question. How many people actually understand that they can
8 actually cut this off?

9 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: You know, we remind the --
10 remind people and every day 20 million people come and make
11 changes in these settings. We see robust activity.

12 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: But when you control
13 95 percent of searches, you control this in a very large
14 way. I would say the vast majority, not the most
15 sophisticated, not the ones in a certain age demographic,
16 are not as familiar with this as, say, some who work in the
17 industry or at least around the industry. Would that not be
18 a fair statement?

19 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: If you could repeat that,
20 congressman. Sorry, I'm --

21 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: I'll get back to it.
22 Earlier it was said that identifiers such as age, name and
23 address are treated differently. If that is true, how are
24 you treating them differently and is the same data
25 collection process still done? How is it treated

1 differently, than maybe some of these others that we have
2 spoke of that came, I think, from Mr. Deutch's discussions;
3 such as locators and things like that?

4 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We -- we offer different
5 controls for that. So, for example, for location, we give
6 specific controls for your voice -- voice activity. We give
7 specific controls. We're trying to meet user's
8 expectations. And so, for example, some people may want
9 their search history to be available, but they don't want
10 YouTube history to be recorded. So, we give those choices
11 to our users.

12 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: One of the general
13 dynamics of most in this tech industry and those who collect
14 data is data minimization. You brought it up just a few
15 minutes ago. The issue that I have and it was in March of
16 this year, a security researcher actually downloaded his
17 quote, "Google Takeout." This is probably there. It was
18 5.5 Gigabyte. This is not a -- just a few names and
19 addresses and where you went. The -- why, number one, does
20 Google need all this information? We can answer that in the
21 fact that 85 -- 86 percent of your revenue comes from
22 advertising. So we know you manipulate the data in some
23 ways.

24 However, can you explain what you do to minimize
25 this data, which is generally an accepted standard practice

1 among those who collect data.

2 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: You know, our goal is, you
3 know, but we are providing, for example, if we are providing
4 you a service like Gmail, which we have done for 15 years,
5 that data, we need to store it for our users. So they
6 expect us to. So we are trying hard to match user's
7 expectations. We don't need, you know, our data for
8 advertising. As I said earlier, most of it comes from just
9 the keywords you type. And so, you know, we need minimal
10 data to do advertising. We give you options to turn ad
11 personalization off. We store most of the data we do today,
12 to help give users the experience they want. And that's
13 what we're trying to do.

14 REPRESENTATIVE DOUG COLLINS: I'm going to go back
15 to where I started, perception is reality. The amount of
16 data being collected here, the how it is being used, how you
17 monetize the one ad, basically the flow of -- of information
18 that you have and the monetization of that, is a concern. I
19 think the perception of how it is used and from what side of
20 the aisle, is something that this committee, I think, will
21 take up and continue to process.

22 But I think when most people deal with this, what I
23 said earlier, I'm not sure that in the broad scope of
24 things, simply clicking, yes, especially in a society today,
25 in which some of these things and especially that was talked

1 with partners around the world and -- and there are OEM
2 manufacturers around the world, including in China.

3 REPRESENTATIVE ANDY BIGGS: So -- so you
4 manufacturers, but beyond manufacturers, any -- any other
5 platform use?

6 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We don't have any special
7 agreements on user data today with --

8 REPRESENTATIVE ANDY BIGGS: Chinese government?

9 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: That's right.

10 REPRESENTATIVE ANDY BIGGS: Okay. Do you share the
11 data that you collect on civilians with The United States
12 Federal Government?

13 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We comply with valid law
14 enforcement request -- requests and, you know, and we -- we
15 have a due process. We comply with valid law enforcement --

16 REPRESENTATIVE ANDY BIGGS: What's the extent of
17 that?

18 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: You know, we publish a
19 transparency report, in which we give insights into the law
20 enforcement request we've gotten and are, you know, and --
21 and our compliance there.

22 REPRESENTATIVE ANDY BIGGS: The last question I
23 have and real quickly. In May 2016, Google banned all ads
24 by payday lenders, even though it invested in LendUp, which
25 is effectively a payday lender, and it -- it banned ads

1 gentleman's time has expired, but you can answer the
2 question.

3 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Thank you. We have very clear
4 policies against hate speech, things which could incite harm
5 or hatred or violence. And, you know, that's an area where
6 we are clearly taking a lot of action. But I -- I want to
7 acknowledge there's more work, more work to be done. And,
8 you know, with our growth comes more responsibility, and we
9 are committed to doing better, as we invest more in this
10 area.

11 REPRESENTATIVE JAMIE RASKIN: Thank you, Mr.
12 Chairman.

13 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Thank you.
14 The Chair now recognizes the gentlelady from Georgia, Ms.
15 Handel.

16 REPRESENTATIVE KAREN HANDEL: Thank you, Mr.
17 Chairman. Thank you, very much for being here, Mr. Pichai.
18 For years, the Federal Trade Commission on a bipartisan
19 basis has affirmed that precise geolocation information is
20 considered highly, highly sensitive and that consumers must
21 opt in to that. Do you agree with that?

22 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Yes, I agree with that.

23 REPRESENTATIVE KAREN HANDEL: Do you think there's
24 other information, privacy information of consumers, that
25 should also be required to have opt in versus opt out.

1 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: In general, I think a framework
2 for privacy in which users have a sense of transparency,
3 control and choice, and have a clear understanding of the
4 tradeoffs they need to make, I think is very good for
5 consumers and we would support that.

6 REPRESENTATIVE KAREN HANDEL: Okay. And speaking
7 of privacy and transparency, I'm trying to understand the
8 difference between a paying customer for the Google Suites
9 versus the free Gmail. So when it comes to data collection,
10 are the criteria and the rules the same if you're on Google
11 Suites versus Gmail?

12 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Gmail -- Google Suite is a -- a
13 broader suite of products than Gmail alone. You know, we
14 have very specific policy -- policies around Gmail. In
15 general, we don't as a company, we don't read your Gmail,
16 unless we have expressed consent from you, for example, to
17 investigate security or abuse related to an account. On G
18 Suite. We provide G Suite across many instances. We have
19 clear policies against that, too. We don't use it --

20 REPRESENTATIVE KAREN HANDEL: All right. But what
21 I'm asking is are the policies different?

22 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We don't distinguish between.
23 So, for example, today we provide G Suite for free to many
24 educational institutions. We don't use the data for -- from
25 within G Suite for advertising.

1 American people. You have the ability to mold and shape how
2 we think, the decisions we make, what we buy. But let me
3 just remind you and others, that America, with all of its
4 greatness, has enough problems and we have to make sure that
5 the gift of Google is used. The service that you provide is
6 a responsible one. In your own statement you said, that the
7 American people have the ability to use technology to
8 improve their lives. So that tells me Google helps to solve
9 problems, not create problems.

10 My concern specifically centers around the
11 protection of the consumers, because Google certainly would
12 not be anything without the consumer. So the protection of
13 the data, their information, the -- the level of service
14 that you provide. And I know we've talked a lot today about
15 data collection and how it's used, and if the settings are
16 in place, then it's not collected.

17 So let me just understand, really starting with the
18 chairman's questions, which I thought was a -- a good
19 opening for us. If a consumer tells you not to collect
20 their data, then you do not collect the data; is that
21 correct?

22 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: That's -- that's right.

23 REPRESENTATIVE VAL DEMINGS: Okay. And how does
24 Google or does Google allow advertisers to target ads based
25 on sensitive factors, like race, ethnicity, religious,

1 safety is an area where we actively collaborate with law
2 enforcement agency. So fraud, malware and, you know,
3 depending on the area, we engage and we support them through
4 efforts they are trying to do. The opioid crisis is a good
5 example of an area where we are doing a lot of work with law
6 enforcement.

7 REPRESENTATIVE VAL DEMINGS: What do you think is
8 the main area where Google could improve to better help the
9 consumer?

10 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: I always --

11 REPRESENTATIVE VAL DEMINGS: To better protect the
12 consumer.

13 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: I always think, you know,
14 privacy is an area where we think is sacrosanct and we've
15 done a lot for users over the years, but it's an area where
16 expectations are constantly evolving, and we are, as a
17 company, needing to evolve and adapt to it. And so, it's an
18 area we're committed to doing better. But it's an area I
19 want to acknowledge that there's more to do, and that it's
20 never done, and -- and something we are committed to doing
21 better.

22 REPRESENTATIVE VAL DEMINGS: Again, thank you.
23 And, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

24 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: The
25 gentlelady yields back. The Chair now recognizes the

1 would ask if -- if -- because I'm running out of time. But
2 instead of -- instead of me as a consumer or anyone as a
3 consumer, giving you the privacy right up front, why don't
4 you -- why don't you be more honest with me, tell me exactly
5 what information has been collected, what information you
6 want to share and then allow me to decide how much of that
7 information I would like to share as a consumer?

8 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Congressman, I agree with that
9 sentiment. And, in fact, what we precisely do is actually,
10 we are very transparent and like, we make it very easy. You
11 go to your account settings. We clearly tell the categories
12 and you can click and see the information we have. You can
13 turn it on or off, but we want to do better. And, you
14 know --

15 REPRESENTATIVE JOHN RUTHERFORD: Yeah, but there
16 are areas where information is being collected, even if I
17 have -- I have the particular sites turned off. There's
18 still information being collected through some of these
19 other passive systems that you've -- that you've contracted
20 with, correct?

21 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We -- we are pretty explicit
22 about data, which we collect and we give protections for you
23 to turn them on or off. And even when you use a product
24 like Chrome or Gmail, you know, we -- we are -- or Google
25 Home, we're very clear about the data we collect and we

1 reflect it back to the user, of the data we have on them.
2 And -- and we try to be transparent.

3 REPRESENTATIVE JOHN RUTHERFORD: I -- I can just
4 say and my times out, but I -- I would tell you this. I
5 would much rather be giving permission after I know what
6 information I'm -- I'm giving up. So thank you very much
7 again, and I appreciate your time. I yield back, Mr.
8 Chairman.

9 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Chair
10 thanks the gentleman, recognizes the gentlewoman from
11 Alabama, Ms. Roby, for five minutes.

12 REPRESENTATIVE MARTHA ROBY: Thank you, Mr.
13 Chairman. Thank you. I'm just going to build upon what my
14 colleague was just talking about and use a specific example.

15 In June of 2016, Google changed its privacy policy
16 to allow for combining the DoubleClick Cookie information
17 with quote "personal identifiable information." Before this
18 change, the cookies that tracked people across the web, we
19 were not melded with other consumer information Google got
20 from searches or Android phone use. And it's my
21 understanding that when Google purchased DoubleClick,
22 representations were made that Google would keep the data
23 separate.

24 The point here is, you've heard from many people
25 concerns today about the consumer and what the consumer

1 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: I have a
2 question about preloaded apps. Do you have agreements with
3 the companies that -- I mean, Amazon might have an app that
4 they put on your platform. Do you have a data sharing
5 agreement with them? Do they get the information and you
6 get the information that's generated by their app, as well?
7 How does that work?

8 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We don't have any special
9 agreements with respect to user data, as part of preloading
10 any application.

11 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: So if
12 another -- somebody puts an app on your platform, they do it
13 with your permission; is that correct?

14 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Not necessarily, you know. So,
15 for example, our -- a device manufacturer can preload
16 applications on -- on Android and, you know, it's up to them
17 and the app developer to do so.

18 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: All right.
19 Do -- if they operate on your operating system, do you get
20 the information, as well as, the app owner?

21 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Of -- of information about
22 what's happening within that application.

23 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Right.

24 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: Unless there -- there may be
25 specific cases where the user is given as diagnostic

1 information. So the answer would depend on the context, but
2 in general, no. I mean, the relationship is between the
3 user and the app developer.

4 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: So if you
5 get an app that gathers information on a specific thing,
6 that's not also coming to Google, as well as, to the -- the
7 developer of the app?

8 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: In a general sense, no.

9 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: All right.
10 And then finally, and this you can -- you can write to us a
11 written answer, because it's a very lengthy answer, I
12 believe. But I'm interested in knowing -- I know you've had
13 a lot of difficulties in Europe of late. And I'm interested
14 in knowing how your policy in Europe differs from your
15 policy in The United States.

16 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: I'm happy to have it -- I think
17 it's a pretty extensive topic. I'm happy to have follow up
18 on that -- that area back to -- back to your office.

19 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Okay.
20 Yes, we would appreciate that. We'll give you some written
21 questions, that other members have provided. We'll have
22 some more of our own, and we would ask that you respond to
23 those promptly.

24 MR. SUNDAR PICHAI: We definitely will.

25 CHAIR OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: Thank you.